

# SPORTS



The football season began on Moscow's outdoor football fields, with the Central Army Club winning match against its old rival—Moscow Dynamo, 1-0.  
Photo by Vitaly Blagodarov and Andrei Golovanov

## SOVIET FOOTBALL TEAM WARMS UP FOR WORLD CUP

We'll summon 18 players for a short practice session in the warm-up for several friendlies in Argentina where we are flying on April 11, Konstantin Beskov, Soviet team chief coach, told a TASS correspondent. On April 14, he continued, we'll take on defending world title holders Argentina and two days later we will meet a club team. The

games will be useful in our preparations for the World Cup finals starting on June 13 in Spain. Certainly, changes could be made to this schedule, he continued, since recruits to the team will have to play in the national championships, while Tullisi Dynamo will clash with Belgian Standard in the Cup holders Cup first semifinals leg.

To facilitate World Cup preparations the national cup semifinals between Kiyev Dynamo and Tullisi Dynamo, which provide the mainstay of the national side, will now take place on April 29. In the run-up to the finals in Spain, he stressed, the USSR will play friendlies with the GDR, Sweden and Finland.



## Ice hockey news

Czechoslovakia will face the USSR in the "Ruda prava" tournament finals after defeating Sweden, 4-1, at Hirade-Krakov.

New York Islanders have come out on top in the 840-game-long NHL championship. Together with 15 other clubs they will now vie for the Stanley Cup. From among a hundred players of the five outsiders — Toronto, Maple Leafs, Detroit Red Wings, Colorado Rockies, Washington Capitals and Hart-

ford Whalers—the Canada and US nationals will be selected for the world championship. Sweden and Finland will also get some of the players.

Shortly before the world championship gets about another 150 players will become available after the Stanley Cup 1/8 finals.

Alexander Kozhevnikov made a hat-trick in the 14-0 defeat of Kirevsk by the USSR side in their first game of an FRG tour.

## CHESS BY TELEX

The USSR leads, 3-2, against Britain, with three games adjourned, in the semifinals of a chess Olympiad by telex.

Tony Miles and Yuri Balashov and Lev Psakhis and Jonathan Speelman adjourned their games; Raymond Keene and Artur Yusupov drew; Vladimir Tukmakov and Jonathan Mestel adjourned their game; Murray Chandler beat Oleg Romanishin; Viktor Kupreichik prevailed over Nigel Short; Peter Littlewood went down to Yevgeny Sveshnikov; and Yevgeny Vasyukov and Shaun Taulbut drew.

The winners of the adjourned games will be decided by third party judges, following thorough analysis. The USSR are sure of

a win on the second board and are hoping for ties on the first and fourth boards.

The Soviet side played in the USSR Central Chess Club building in Moscow, while their opponents made their moves in London. The games were attended by representatives of the opposing sides and fans.

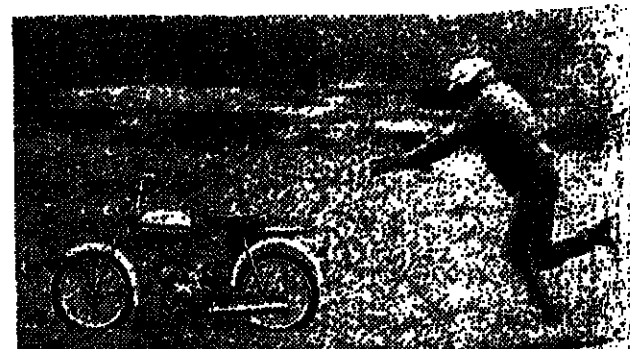
The USSR beat the GDR, 5-1, in the finals of the first such match in 1977-1978, which also featured competitions for the cup offered by FIDE and the International Correspondence Chess Federation (ICCF).

The second event which started in 1981 drew contenders from 11 nations, of which the other semifinalist pair are the GDR and Sweden.

## Basketball

Squibb, the Italian basketball club from the town of Cantù, has captured the European

Winners Cup beating Israel's Maccabi, 86-80, in the final game.



This photo, "Catch Me If You Can", is by Uldis Pats, a photographer from Riga.



When it seemed that the ice-racing season was over, Viktor Shashurin, a 20-year-old student from Alma-Ata, made a last-minute correction in the table of the world's records. Taking part in the USSR Cup at the Hiedes skating rink, he set up a new world record in the combined event, scoring 162,321 points, an improvement on the American skater Eric Heiden.

Photo TASS

## COULD THEY DO THE TRICK?

The 19th national rugby championship with 12 teams vying for the awards has just set out; the season will be a very taxing one for the national side as it faces a nearly impossible task of avoiding relegation from the European first league championship which got underway back last autumn and will have spanned nearly half a year.

The USSR drew with Italy in autumn and suffered a surprise defeat by league newcomers the FRG, and to retain their league place will now have to tie or win one of the two punishing games versus defending champions Romania on May 9 in Bucharest and many-time title holders France on May 23 in Moscow. In three previous championships the USSR, twice bronze medalists, pulled off not a single win or draw facing these opponents.

The USSR made its first league debut led by coach Yevgeny

Antonov, who coaches six-time national champions, the Yuri Gagarin Air Force Academy, and came a creditable third. In the intervening years the Soviet Union has nearly caught up with Romania and the French and only insufficient top-level international exposure, according to Antonov, has deterred the side from doing still better in the 17th European championship.

Rugby has appreciably gained in popularity in this country, with capacity crowds attending most championship games.

A surprise reshuffle of management and composition of the national side last year on the eve of the European championship proved very damaging for it. The current championship is called upon to produce new talent and help quickly restore proficiency to the teams which they lost in just a few months last season.

Alexander BUTSENIN

## WEIGHTLIFTING RECORD

The 23-year-old weightlifter from the GDR, Joachim Kunz, performing in the 67.5 kg category in Melsenn (GDR) for the eleventh "Blue Swords" compe-

dition, has established a new world snatch record of 152.5 kg. He has improved by 2 kg the record established by him last year in Karl-Marx-Stadt.

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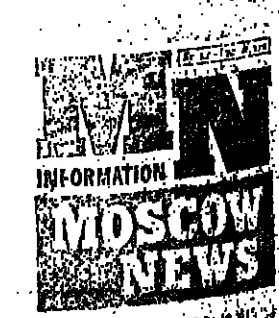
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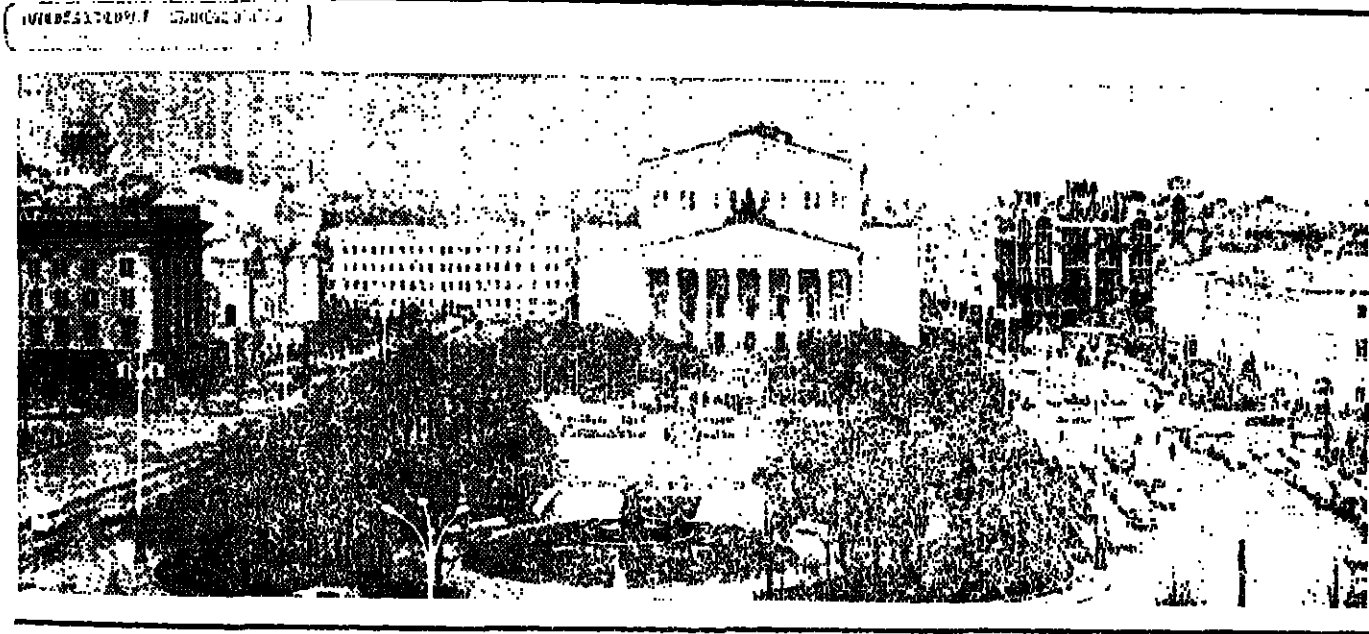
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## INFORMATION

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## At the Vienna talks

Vienna, The 24th round of the negotiations on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe has ended here. The closing plenary session at the Hofburg Palace was addressed by Ambassador V. Mikhailov, head of the USSR delegation.

The following question, the

Soviet diplomat said, is becoming increasingly topical for the Vienna talks: Is the deadlock going to be finally broken and an agreement reached here which would serve as a practical start to the process of reducing military potential, or will this matter be intentionally drowned

(Continued on page 2)

## World Peace Council discusses policy issues

In Moscow, R. Chandra, President of the World Peace Council, recently presided over a consultative meeting of the Council's vice-presidents, with representatives from 21 countries taking part.

The delegates discussed vital issues of the world peace drive in the light of the current inter-

national situation as well as wide-scale action by the peace-loving public in connection with the disarmament session of the UN General Assembly and with preparations for the World Congress of Peace Champions scheduled for June 1983 in Prague.

## FACTS and EVENTS

Last year, there were 2,900 labour disputes in Australia involving 1.2 million employees, reports the Australian statistics bureau.

In France, a total of 2.6 million crimes were committed in 1980, with a rapid growth being noted in severe crimes. Between 1972 and 1980, the number of armed robberies alone went up by 150 per cent.

## FALKLAND CRISIS GETS WORSE

London, The British government has declared a "war zone" around the Falkland Islands (Isla Malvinas). This was announced in Parliament yesterday by the British Defence Secretary, John Nott. He said that from four o'clock GMT, on Monday, April 12, any warship or auxiliary vessel of the Argentine Navy spotted within 200 miles of the Falkland Islands would be regarded as an enemy and could be sunk by the British Navy.

Bishop Alton, in a decree issued by the Argentine government the Isla Malvinas, the island of St. George and the Sandwich Islands have been declared the country's 24th province. A ceremony has taken place in the city of Puerto Riva, the administrative capital of the new province, at which General Mario Benjamín Menéndez, the Governor-designate, was sworn in as the first Argentine official in the Falkland Islands, which, for almost 150 years have been a British colony.

(Continued on page 2)

## Round the Soviet Union

A GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE EXTREME NORTH-EAST OF THE COUNTRY, RECENTLY COMPILED IN MAGADAN, will be of great help to geologists prospecting for minerals over an area amounting to one-sixth of this country's territory.

THE RECENTLY COMPLETED AKHTURYAN RESERVOIR WILL IRRIGATE THOUSANDS OF HECTARES OF BARREN LAND

IN THE MOUNTAIN FOOTHILLS AND ALPINE REGIONS OF ARMENIA. The new lake is one of 16 reservoirs which have to be built in the republic in the next few years.

YOUNG PINES HAVE RECENTLY BEEN PLANTED AT THE MANGYSHLAK EXPERIMENTAL BOTANICAL GARDENS OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE KAZAKH SSR. Over the past 15 years or so that this Botanical Gardens has existed on the edge of the Caspian and of one of the most barren deserts in Kazakhstan, nearly 60 varieties of trees and shrubs have been added to the flora of the towns and villages of Mangyshlak.

## Warm welcome for Hungarian films

Soviet cinema-goers are giving a warm welcome to recent Hungarian films at the festival of Hungarian films, marking the 24th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascism, which is being held in Moscow, Kiev and Chudskovsk. The festival programme includes the five best movies produced by Hungarian film-makers over recent years. "Temporary Paradise" by Andras Kovacs is about the tragic love of Jacques, a Frenchman, for a Hungarian Jewish girl during World War II. "Koltio", a screen version of Klaus Mann's novel by the well-known director Istvan Szabo, deals with the life of a talented actor in the fascist Germany. This joint Hungarian-West Berlin production won an Oscar. The police thriller "Tajan Madonna" centering around the theft of a gold statuette from a museum, was presented to Soviet audiences by the prominent director, Gyula Maszner. Also in the programme is the adventure movie "A Mislav Svade", and "Splinters", about the creative endeavours of a designer.

At a press conference organized by Soyuzinformkino, Hungarian film-makers and officials from the Hungarian Ministry of Culture stressed the importance of cooperation in the arts between the two socialist countries and the good prospects of cooperation in film-making.

Alexander DONSKOY

## Anatoly Karpov takes on Moscow's diplomats

World chess titlist Anatoly Karpov recently met a group of diplomatic mission heads and embassy cultural counsellors in a simultaneous games session in Moscow. Of the 15 games he won 14 and drew only one, against 15-year-old Mauricio Gallardo, son of the Nicaraguan ambassador. Irish embassy chess players have a long working life. We remain in the sport for decades rather than years, and hopefully I will still be in the running when I am 50, he said.

Alexander BUTSENIN



Anatoly Karpov plays simultaneous chess with diplomats.

Photo by Anatoly Knyazev

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## Appeal by world doctors

London. Delegates from 31 countries attending the Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War have approved a number of documents. These include an appeal to the President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and to the American President R. Reagan; an appeal to the delegates of the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament; an appeal to the World Health Organization; and an appeal to the physicians of Europe.

The appeal to the Soviet and American leaders stresses that top priority should be given to attempts to remove the threat of nuclear war, both at international negotiations and at decisions taken at a national level. To exclude the very thought that nuclear weapons could be used in any form and on any scale is an imperative of our time.

The authors of the appeal call on the nuclear powers to stop all production, testing and siting of nuclear weapons and of the means for their delivery as a first step. They also call on the nuclear powers to renounce the use of such weapons and to reach agreement among themselves that the use of such weapons is inadmissible in any conflict. They stand for effective bilateral and multilateral negotiations on limiting, reducing and, eventually, on eliminating such weapons.

## At the Vienna talks

(Continued from page 1)

In barren discussion by those who want to use the talks as a cover-up for entirely different plans.

The draft agreement on the mutual reduction of armaments and on the related first-stage measures in Central Europe, proposed by the Polish delegation in the name of the socialist countries, points the way to achieving real progress at the talks and of overcoming the deadlock. All the necessary components for reaching a mutually acceptable agreement on an equal basis are present in the draft.

Regrettably, during the recent round of talks which has just come to an end, the West has not shown the requisite willingness to agree to lowering the level of military confrontation and tension. No businesslike and constructive reply to the initiative put forward by the socialist states was forthcoming.

An objective assessment of the present state of the talks, said Mikhailov, would read as follows: all the prerequisites are present to use the proposed draft as a basis for a joint agreement on the first stage. All that is needed is the mutual desire and readiness to achieve this.

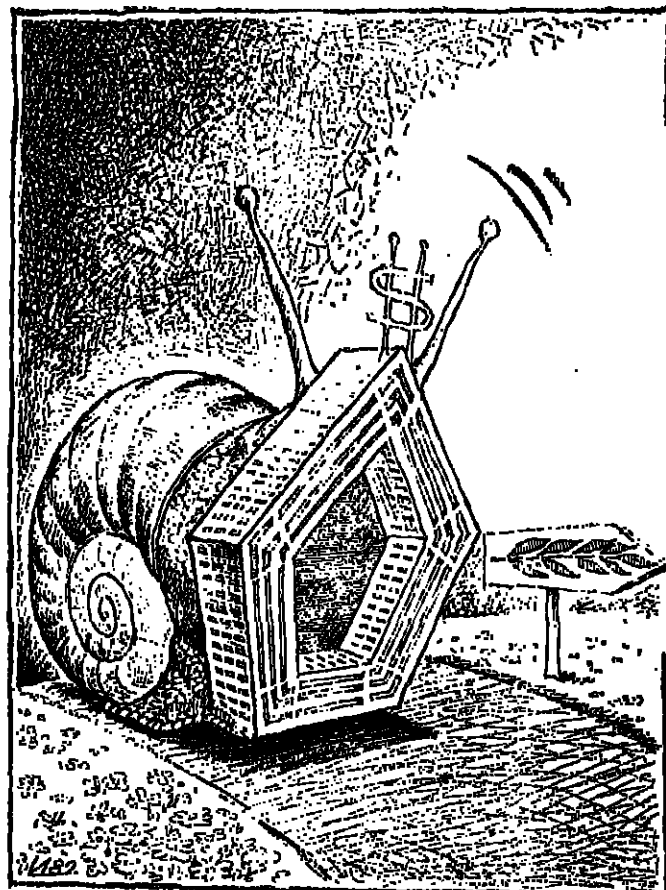
## FALKLAND CRISIS GETS WORSE

(Continued from page 1)

Following Britain's decision to introduce a 200-mile war zone around the Falklands, Argentina has announced the setting up of a special operative command in the South Atlantic to counter a possible threat to the country's security. An order has been issued for the partial mobilization of reservists, including among

others, young people who completed their compulsory military service last year. The conflict between Britain and Argentina was discussed at an emergency meeting of the Argentinian government.

Measures are being taken to strengthen the defences on the Falkland Islands themselves in expectation of the approach of the British Naval Force.



Drawing by Igor Saitinov

## MOZAMBIQUAN MINISTER FOR SECURITY SPEAKS OUT ON SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury. The South African secret service is planning a series of sabotage acts against Zimbabwe and Mozambique to destabilize and undermine the economies of these two countries, Mozambique Minister for Security J. Veloso told a press conference here. South Africa is making use of economic sabotage, espionage and political and ideological subversion to this end, he stressed. The min-

ister further said, among other things, that his country's security service had information that groups of terrorists from the anti-Mozambique "national resistance movement" were being trained in South Africa to carry out sabotage and subversion against transport communications and the oil pipeline linking the Mozambique port of Beira to the town of Unhaili, in Zimbabwe.

of the latter's repressive regime under the cover of "inter-American peace-keeping forces". Washington has dubbed such tactics "joint action".

The same goes for American efforts to expand the network of its air and naval bases in the third world; significantly enough, the Pentagon prefers in some cases not to build exclusively American bases but to secure the right to use operating facilities in any one country, seeking a "national" or "international" cover for its operations. The Pentagon has already put out such feelers in Colombia, Oman, Honduras, Somalia and other nations.

Everywhere where popular liberation movements are gaining momentum, the United States is massing armadas flying the stars-and-stripes flag and using spy planes to violate air space.

Such situations have developed, for instance, in the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean, and, in particular, in the Persian Gulf.

Facing escalating world tension, the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America are increasingly waking up to the need for viable, anti-imperialist solidarity action. They are also aware of the danger arising from moves by the United States and its allies to split up the third world, and to entangle its individual members in the Pentagon's global strategy which is obviously alien to the principles of non-alignment.

## TEL AVIV'S EXPANSIONIST PLANS

Paris. Authorities in Israel have devised a secret plan aimed at changing the demographic composition of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the preparing the ground for the complete annexation of this Arab territory, reports the French "Vendredi, Samedi, Dimanche" magazine.

According to the magazine, the plan, masterminded by Israeli Premier Begin and Defence Minister Sharon, aims at setting up a maximum number of military settlements on the West Bank. The plan is already well advanced, with 24,000 Israeli settlers already on the West Bank and many more expected. Tel Aviv actively encourages the colonization of the illegally occupied Arab territory, by allowing plots of land there to go for a song and by providing settlers with low-interest credit. Under the plan, 100,000 colonists are to be settled in the area by 1984, this number to rise to 1,000,000 by the close of the century.

## USA: 34 MILLION DOLLARS

## AN HOUR ON ARMAMENTS

New York. 34 million dollars will be spent on the arms race in the USA every hour over the next five years according to the massive build-up in the programme for American strategic arsenals adopted by the Reagan administration, said retired Rear Admiral G. Taroque, director of the war problems information centre.

At the present time, estimated General Taroque, 12,000 American nuclear missile warheads are targeted at the Soviet Union. The Pentagon is, however, not satisfied with this and the Reagan administration is going to add another 17,000 units of nuclear weapons to its strategic arsenal during the 1980s.

## NICARAGUA HELPS MISKITO INDIANS

Managua, April 3 (TASS). The Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has marked 62 million cordobas to speed up the development of agricultural production in the new Miskito Indian settlements in the north-west of the country. The government decided to set up these settlements to provide security for the country's indigenous population in the border area with Honduras. Here gangs of former dictator Somoza's followers, based in Honduras, used to carry out regular raids against the previous Indian settlements, burning and killing villages, and looting and burning crops. In one raid alone, late last year, more than 70 people died.

At present, the revolutionary government provides the Indians with all the food they need through the allocations for agricultural work. Schools are growing themselves. Schools are being built and medical services established in the new settlements.

## JAIL SENTENCE FOR NAZI CRIMINAL

Berlin. ADN-TASS. The Berlin city court has sentenced for life next Jewry, in prison and has 15 years in prison and has stripped him of all civil rights for war crimes and crimes against humanity. Galar was found guilty of involvement in the mass murder of anti-fascists between 1941 and 1945. Along with the so-called dies, including the so-called emergency courts, were all elements of the Nazi dictatorship.

ANN INFORMATION No. 25, 1982



## FACTS and EVENTS

Under a new military agreement between the United States and Sudan three American military bases are to be built in Sudan: a naval base north of Port Sudan and two air bases in the South-West and south of the country.

Over the next three years the Reagan administration is planning to axe vital social programmes by at least another 60,000 million dollars, says a national centre for economic alternatives report.

The Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs has decided to sack around 7,000 teachers and communal and municipal workers in the 1982 fiscal year.

The French franc has fallen to a record low on the currency markets. The exchange rate for one US dollar is now nearly 6.3 francs.

According to the latest figures released in the United States, unemployment there is at its peak since World War II, with nearly nine per cent of the labour force registered out of work in March.

## FOOT-AND-MOUTH IN DENMARK

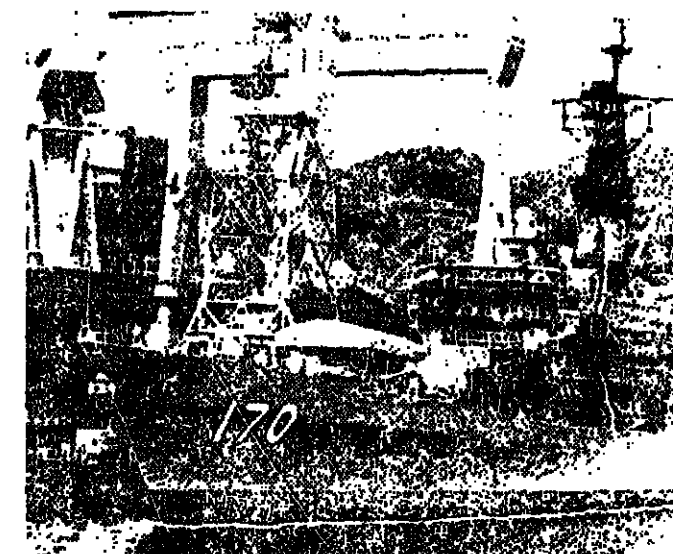
Copenhagen. Cases of foot-and-mouth disease have been reported at farms on the Danish island of Funen. This is the first incidence of the disease in Denmark over the past twelve years; emergency measures have been taken to destroy the affected animals and to isolate the farms. The source of contamination has not been identified.

The outbreak has been reported to the EEC Commission and to a number of international agencies. A ban has been imposed on all exports of Danish cattle, which is the chief source of foreign currency in Denmark estimated at two thousand million Danish kroner. This ban threatens Denmark with huge losses and with the loss of markets.

## Washington shelters Chilean hangman

Washington. It has been reported here that Gen. C. Ackermann, head of the Chilean military mission in Washington, personally took part in the torture and murdering of political prisoners.

Immediately after the 1973 coup, General C. Ackermann was made military governor of the province of Rancagua where one fell was converted into a torture centre. A former member of the general's past activities, became public knowledge, the Department of State has been ordered to "carry out an independent" enquiry into the charges against him. However, the investigators equipped themselves to "consultations" with the Chilean Embassy, where they were reassured that the charges "had no substance", an explanation which apparently satisfies the Department of State.



## Science and technology

## EXCAVATIONS ON MT VESUVIUS

Italian archaeologists excavating near Vesuvius have found the remains of another twenty people who died during an eruption of this volcano 19 centuries ago, writes "The New York Times". More details have thus been added to what is already known of the tragedy which took place here almost two millenniums ago. Before dying people lay on their backs raising their hands to their faces trying to protect themselves from the ashes. A woman was found with a skeleton of a child underneath her.

## MUSEUM ON SEABED

The bottom of the bay near Kallakra Cape is an underwater museum in its own right. This is the conclusion reached by Bulgarian archaeologists who have been exploring the bay. Their finds—ancient ship anchors, amphoras and places of sculpture—are now on view at the museum in the town of Govarna. The archaeologists' exploration of the bay will continue this summer.

## PETROL FROM TANGERINE PEEL

Kyoto Tsushin reports that work is nearing completion in Japan on the manufacture of fuel derived from the oils contained in tangerine peel. The new fuel is just as efficient as petrol and can be used for running cars and motorbikes.

## MAGNETIC SUSPENSION TRAIN PROTOTYPE TO BE TESTED IN WEST GERMANY

Work is nearing completion on a 31.5 km long test route outside Emden, West Germany, intended for testing a magnetic suspension two-section coach capable of attaining speeds of up to 400 km per hour.

The 542 m long coach with four two-part sliding doors per side caters for 196 passengers. The coach is equipped with 32 levitation magnets and 28 guiding magnets 1.5 m long each.

The coach can be operated either manually from inside the cabin or via a computer at the test centre.

## OF INTEREST

## ANCIENT ORE MINE DISCOVERED IN CHINA

An ancient copper mine, believed to be some 2,700 years old, has recently been discovered in the south-eastern part of the Hubei Province of China, writes the "Archaeological Studies" magazine. Seven shafts and 300-odd tunnels have already been located on the slopes of Mt Tongluhan and seven smelters unearthed. The mine occupied a territory of two square kilometres and its life-time yielded 40 thousand tonnes of copper.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## AMERICAN MILITARY 'RESERVE' FOR THE FRG

Lev Ulezynsky, Bonn correspondent for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, looks at the military-political aspects of a new US-West German accord authorizing a United States to raise the number of its occupation forces in the FRG to present numbering over 200,000 from four to ten divisions.

The creation of this sort of mobile "reserve" for the FRG, he stresses, is part of a new Pentagon concept boiling down to the formation of a special "invasion task force". A similar rapid deployment force for the Persian Gulf is already a reality, and another one is being prepared for Western Europe, as a possible jumping-off ground, quite likely for another operation by the US military. In fact, the Pentagon might well use it for another of its plays, to namely turn the FRG into America's nuclear supporter and to ensure its plan for the deployment of new missiles. The agreement is to become effective as from 1983, the same year that NATO's sinister design is to be implemented. Whatever America's intentions, the agreement is a serious step towards the escalation of military tension in Europe, Bezmyensky emphasizes. Both signatories should have no illusions about the reaction the agreement will produce among all those wedded to the cause of peace in Europe, he points out.

## NUCLEAR WEAPONS HAVE LONG RADIOACTIVE MEMORIES

Can doctors—who are called upon to protect life on earth—stand idly by and watch while others try and suppress in man his instinct for self-preservation, those same people who are determined to cancel the truth about the very real danger of thermonuclear weapons? This question is answered in the negative by Yevgeny Chazov, Chairman of the Soviet Committee of Physicians for Prevention of Nuclear War, writing in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

Calculations show that in case of nuclear war a great number of people would die in Europe alone, while those who would survive would envy those who were dead. It would be impossible to give the requisite medical attention to the tens of thousands of casualties and people suffering from burns and the effects of radiation. As distinct from any other weapon, nuclear arms have long radioactive memories.

Long-term radioactive fallout from numerous nuclear explosions would make vast tracts of the earth uninhabitable.

## NO PLACE FOR DOUBLE STANDARDS IN POLITICS

Emergency measures taken by the British leadership in connection with the deteriorating situation over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) are commented on by TASS political observer, V. Sorov. He writes in part that Mrs Thatcher's hasty introduction of a state of emergency amounts to yet more proof that the British Conservatives, who move the line of reading lectures on the "advantages" of the British democracy, have a special inclination towards the use of force in solving internal as well as external conflicts.

Secondly, it is proof once again of the present British rulers' hypocrisy who fiercely oppose the imposition of martial law in December 1981 in Poland, although this measure of the country's government was introduced in conformity with Poland's constitution and was taken due to the dire necessity of averting a counter-revolutionary coup, of defending the country's national security and the existing state system in Poland. British politicians, including Mrs Thatcher, followed Washington at the time in raising a hue and cry about "the suppression of freedoms and human rights in Poland". Now the British government bypasses its own parliament by resorting to emergency measures without any due reason.

## THE USSR AND INDIA: INSEVERABLE HANDSHAKE

Chandulal Chandrakar, General Secretary of the ruling INC party, told a NEW TIMES correspondent that without peace there can be no further progressive development of India. This is why India expresses solidarity with the peace efforts of the Soviet Union and works with it for the improvement of the world situation. Chandrakar emphasizes that at international forums on all matters of war and peace India votes jointly with the Soviet Union. Because of this the enemies of Soviet-Indian friendship ascribe a pro-Soviet bias to India. But this is not a case of whom one votes with, but, rather, of what one votes for.

The magazine points out that activities dedicated to the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and India, due on April 13, are now in progress all over the country. The handshake of the two great peoples, sealed by a community of spirit and by their common concern for peace, inseparable. This idea finds embodiment at the meetings, seminars and rallies being held in cities all over India.

## A CABBAGE TO BEAT THEM ALL

This photograph of a giant cabbage, weighing 24 kilos, appeared in the West German "Bunte" magazine.

## A MAY-BUG THAT IS 340 YEARS OLD

A museum in Kassel, West Germany, is proud of its mechanical May-bug made some 340 years ago by an unknown watchmaker. 19 cm long and incorporating many tiny parts, it moves its wings, legs and feelers.



## VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

## American veto against self-determination of nations

It has become customary for America of late to find itself in isolation when the most burning issues of the day are put to a vote at the UN Security Council. There is evidence enough that there is on a collision course with a clear majority of world nations and of its claims to the role of supreme arbiter and policeman in world affairs. Such was the case at a recent Council session at which the US vetoed draft resolutions urging a peaceful settlement of conflicts in Central America and the Middle East. This is very symptomatic since in both cases Washington and its regional henchmen sought to suppress the peoples' right to self-determination. In the first document, for instance, nations were urged to refrain from direct, indirect, overt or covert use of force against any one country in Central America or the Caribbean. These were seemingly no obvious reason for America to deny its support for the well-known principles of non-interference set forth in the UN Charter. Yet the Reagan administration decided otherwise.

Washington's stand betrays its reluctance to recognize in deed the full sovereignty of other nations and their right to be their own masters. This boils down to the clear intention on the part of America to go on using force or at least to act from a position of strength and use the CIA and the Pentagon as the principal tools of its foreign policy, especially in the third world, and to stick to this interventionist line indiscriminately in all regions. Littered delegate A. Survin was making a very pertinent remark when he said the session that Washington's policy in Central America has a lot in common with its policy in the Middle East and South Africa. Let me be more specific.

The list of accusations Nicaragua has launched against Washington is very indicative of the latter's arm-twisting foreign policy lacks. For instance, the CIA and the Pentagon are helping thousands of mercenaries to special camps in Honduras and El Salvador in support

of the latter's repressive regime under the cover of "inter-American peace-keeping forces". Washington has dubbed such tactics "joint action".

The same applies to the so-called multinational forces. Washington knocked such formations together, in obvious disregard of the UN, for the sake of a very pertinent remark when he said the session that Washington's policy in Central America has a lot in common with its policy in the Middle East and South Africa. Let me be more specific.

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### Round the Soviet Union

● THE PALLADA SHIPYARDS IN KHERSON HAS BUILT A SPECIALIZED COMPLEX TO REPAIR FISHING BOATS. It includes a ferro-concrete dock capable of lifting 8,500 tonnes and a floating repair workshop.

● IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO RESTRICT ALL NEW CONSTRUCTION IN OLD SOVIET CITIES AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE IN ORDER TO PRESERVE THEIR HISTORICAL APPEARANCE. The reconstruction of old cities was discussed by architects at a meeting in the city of Kostroma, north-east of Moscow. Such cities are to be re-built according to plans which pay careful attention to the historical and architectural heritage.

● THIS YEAR, MORE THAN HALF A MILLION CHILDREN WILL SPEND THEIR HOLIDAY IN YEVPATORIA, ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR RESORTS FOR CHILDREN ON THE BLACK SEA COAST OF THE CRIMEA. On March 24, the city's municipal council met to discuss the forthcoming summer season. Nearly a hundred health centres have been built in the city for children. This is an area famous for its great number of sunny days in summer, for its splendid beaches and medicinal spas and mud. In summer, the resort will also host children from the European socialist countries.

● THE NEW EDITION OF "THE RED DATA BOOK" OF RARE ANIMALS AND PLANTS IN THE SOVIET UNION IS TO INCLUDE INSECTS FOR THE FIRST TIME. Their numbers on the planet are declining. The "Book", which is being compiled by Soviet scientists, will include butterflies, dragonflies, grasshoppers, bumble and wild bees. Ten insect preserves have already been set up in this country.

## SIBERIAN GAS ON THE MOVE

Soviet experts are planning to accelerate the construction rate of the large-diameter gas pipeline running from Western Siberia to the European part of the USSR by equipping the pipelines with 25 megawatt pumping plants. Leningrad factories have already started preparations for their full-scale production.

Yuri Korsov, one of the designers of the new machines, explains their advantages as consisting in a considerable (up to 60 per cent) labour savings in the construction of gas pumping stations on gas mains. It will now be possible to run each such station on only three 25-megawatt plants instead of on eight

10-megawatt plants as before. The construction of compressor stations is the most complex and expensive part of gas pipeline construction. Trials carried out on the first three prototype machines manufactured in Leningrad have shown their high efficiency: 1.5 per cent up on the efficiency level

of plants manufactured under the licence of General Electric. This will make it possible to make turbines less metal consuming. Another advantage of the new equipment is that it is possible to fit out the plants with compressors, to increase pressure in the pipes to hundred instead of to 76 atmospheres as at present.

## POWER INDUSTRY ADVANCES IN ARMENIA

The Tatev and Shamb power stations have produced 5,000 million kWh since coming into operation in Armenia.

The powerful Vorotan chain high up in the Zangezur Mountains is feeding power to mining projects and agrofacilities in the rapidly developing region. The Spandaryan station, due to join the two operating stations in the current five-year plan period, will markedly improve the power supply of the republic's three areas located nearly 3,000 m above sea level.

High rates is a salient feature of development of the power industry in Armenia in the five-year plan period. The reconstruction of the existing stations, the coming into full operation of the Armenian nuclear plant and the Shamb hydrostation will help produce 16,000 million kWh in the republic already in 1985.

## KAZAKHSTAN'S ALPINE GARDENS

Kazakhstan's biggest zone of alpine gardens and vineyards is being set up in the northern Tien Shan foothills. This belt of gardens and vineyards runs for over one thousand kilometres across the territory of three southern regions and will meet the requirements not only of the population of Kazakhstan but also those of the people in the Ural, and in Eastern and Western Siberia.

Research and many years of experience have proved that the southern Tien Shan foothills are ideal for non-irrigated vineyards. The mountain vineyards at the Michurin vine state farm, in the Chimkent Region, for example, remain uncovered throughout the winter. About 20 tonnes of grapes per hectare are collected here at costs twice as low as those of valley vineyards.

In Kazakhstan where irrigated lands are reserved for grain and vegetables, they are searching for new sites for gardens and vineyards in the foothills, on mountain slopes and in arid areas. Thirty thousand hectares of such land has been located and large gardens and vineyards are being planted here.

to reduce their numbers by distributing them among other institutions. For example, automobile transport engineers would best be trained in one or two institutes having the appropriate teaching and laboratory facilities. This, of course, is no simple matter but in the final count it is a more efficient and advantageous solution to the problem than opening new institutes, departments or chairs, concludes Prof. Sergeyev.

## RUSSIAN CLASSICS ON THE MODERN STAGE

Changes are made to scores and whole fragments and scenes are sometimes cut from classical operas and ballets, writes SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. Directors having the appropriate teaching and laboratory facilities. This, of course, is no simple matter but in the final count it is a more efficient and advantageous solution to the problem than opening new institutes, departments or chairs, concludes Prof. Sergeyev.

## POLYTECHNICAL INSTITUTES: LOOKING FOR NEW SOLUTIONS

It is common knowledge that an engineer today needs not only to be well versed in fundamental sciences but should also have a practical command of his field, writes Prof. S. Sergeyev in PRAVDA. The existing structure of polytechnical, industrial and other multipurpose colleges, however, puts serious obstacles in the way of training engineers in conformity with these requirements.

The time has come, says the professor, to review the number of specialties offered by general colleges and

The Evenki National Area is the most sparsely populated region in the USSR, with only 16,000 people inhabiting its 767,000 square kilometres.

In Soviet days the vast taiga forests on the right bank of the Siberian Yenisei River, not far from the Polar Circle, enjoyed the reputation of being a god-forsaken backwater.

Today the nomad camps of the past have given way to modern settlements with schools, hospitals and kindergartens. Air services connect the Tura settlement, the area centre, and the Baikitskiy centre with the rest of our country, while helicopter communication is maintained with out-of-the-way remote ranches' sites. An Orbis TV station built near the area centre enables the residents of Tura and nearby settlements to watch Moscow telecasts.



A Mi-6 helicopter carrying equipment for geologists.

## A LAND CROSSED BY THE POLAR CIRCLE

Under Soviet power the Evenks have developed their own written language; at present the area has 20 general education schools providing instruction for over 3,000 Evenki, Yakut and Russian children.

Fur trapping and reindeer

breeding are the two traditional trades of the area, which accounts for 15 per cent of the nationwide production of Siberian furs.

The development of the area's mineral wealth started only recently, with oil and gas pros-

pecting launched in the early 60s. Oil was first struck in Evenkia in November 1973, and prospecting has been gaining momentum ever since. A special Evenki oil prospecting expedition has been set up to this end.



The Ostakian Evenki folk song and dance group going through their paces.

### Places to visit



## The Ostankino TV Tower

At a height of 533 metres the Ostankino TV Tower is Moscow's highest building. Despite its unusual size the Tower gives an impression of lightness and elegance, due to its high height-to-diameter ratio of 20:1. (The usual ratios for towers are 15:1, 17:1.)

The Tower was designed by Nikolai Nikitin, Doctor of Science (Techn.) and Lenin Prize Winner. It consists of a ten storeyed building up to 337 metres high of which five storeys are built on cantilevers with the next five resting on them. The Tower contains a restaurant called "The Seventh Heaven", as well as a high altitude weather station which carries out research into the atmosphere. It is surrounded by a lightning conductor connected to lightning-research units. The Tower's main function, however, is to hold numerous aerials for TV channels, radio broadcasting and radio-relay antennae connecting Moscow with the entire world.

On public holidays the Tower is lit up by 550 searchlights which make it into a fantastic sight.

### Science and technology

## A STATE FARM CUM LABORATORY

Scientists have taken over the Ivanovo state farm near the Uzbek capital of Tashkent. The farm acts as the basis for the largest research centre in Central Asia devoted to the selection and growing of new high-yield varieties of maize and of other composite strains.

Hybrid seeds from the centre will be sent in the first instance to the 10 new maize-growing state farms established earlier this year. By the end of the five-year plan period (1985), these large specialized farms will already be producing selected seeds for 50,000 hectares. Ivanovo has plans to grow hybrid seed grain for 600,000 hectares, or twice the area now devoted to maize in Uzbekistan.

## CAMPAIGN FOR PEACE AND QUIET

Staff at the Botanical Gardens of the Ukraine's Academy of Sciences have undertaken to provide peace and quiet in a new residential area of Dnepropetrovsk, now under construction. Included in their plans is a park to shield the blocks of flats from the noise of a giant electric fan installed nearby. The fan supplies air to the Karpukhynskaya coal mine. Engineers have also made a contribution towards the "taming" of the fan by giving it a silencer.

The above is but one of the results that have been achieved since the campaign for peace and quiet came into effect in the Donetsk Region. The shops, cafes, and restaurants occupying the lower storeys of apartment houses were tested for noise levels. As a result, many noisy machines, as well as refrigerators, were either removed from the buildings or sound-

proofed. Most boilers were taken out of the lower floors. Noise maps have been compiled for Donetsk, Kramatorsk and the other cities of the region. They indicate those points where noise levels need to be combated as a priority.

## AN UNKNOWN ALPHABET

The joint efforts of Soviet linguists to decipher a mysterious inscription on a silver vessel have so far been in vain. The vessel was found in a king's tomb excavated from the foothills of the Tien Shan. It seems that we have stumbled upon an unknown alphabet, a TASS correspondent was told by Kemal Akishev, a Kazakh archaeologist, who discovered the inscribed vessel dating back to the 5th-6th centuries B.C.

The inscription was examined by notable Soviet experts of the Turkic, Runic, Sogdian, Aramaic and other ancient languages of the world. Perhaps the mysterious alphabet is based on Aramaic.

The inscription on the silver vessel consists of 26 characters about one millimetre thick written in two lines. The characters resemble the branches of a tree devoid of leaves.

Sixteen characters in the inscription are repeated. This indicates that we have here an example of alphabetic writing. It is surmised that the find belongs to the Saka, the ancient nomadic tribes, which lived in today's South Kazakhstan and Soviet Central Asia.

A similar inscription written in the same alphabet was found in Afghan territory, where in the 2nd century B.C. the nomads overthrew the Greco-Bactrian Kingdom and afterwards established their own power and the famous Kushan State.

The alphabet which still remains a mystery to linguists could have originated among Saka political associations as their state was being formed.

## A CITY OF TALES IN TBILISI

A city populated by heroes from fairy tales has opened in Cilani, a new residential area in Tbilisi.

This is the first entertainment centre for children in the ancient Georgian city. Its construction was sponsored by the local commission of deputies dealing with youth affairs. On their request architectural students designed the town which

happily combines fantasy and imagination and meets educational requirements. Local residents built the sports grounds, workshops and hobby club for the teenagers.

The experience of building a town for children has been approved by the city Soviet's Executive. Now such towns will become a regular feature of all residential areas.

### VIEWPOINT

## FOREIGN WORKERS IN THE USSR



Adolf POLEKHIN

Several thousand foreign workers are employed in the USSR. They are at work in the Arkhangelsk Region, in the Komi ASSR, in the vicinity of Kurak and Bolgorod, in Karelia, in the Ukraine, in the vicinity of Simolensk and Baranovich, in Kislovodsk and Vladimir. Alongside their Soviet colleagues they mine natural resources, build power projects and set up large agricultural complexes and enterprises.

A large group of Bulgarians work on timber projects in the North and in the mines of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Polish engineers and workers are engaged in the construction of the Khamovitskiy atomic power station. Hungarian and Czechoslovak specialists operate a number of boiler complexes and grain elevators which are being built in accordance with their own designs and technologies.

Most foreign specialists work here under integration projects coming within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance or under the terms of other multilateral and bilateral agreements. Projects built jointly in this way by the socialist countries serve the mutual interests of the participating nations. All ensuing production is distributed in the CMEA countries in accordance with concluded agreements. This type of integration is being developed most intensively in Siberia where other countries of the socialist camp help the Soviet Union build oil and gas pipelines, timber complexes and other projects. Many of the products and raw materials needed by these countries' economies are supplied to them from the Soviet Union.

An example of such mutually advantageous cooperation was the joint construction of the Soyuz International gas pipeline between CMEA countries Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. The Soyuz pipeline, which has recently gone into operation, will help make the fuel-energy balance of the fraternal countries more efficient. Let us take another example. The know-how acquired by the Poles working on the Khamovitskiy atomic station will be of use to them back home where they soon start working on Poland's first atomic power project — the Zarnov station. Specialists from socialist countries are at work in the Soviet Union and in Cuba, in Hungary and Romania. Kiyevskiy asbestos and Ust-Ilimsk pulp, from the Soviet Union; Erdenet copper from Mongolia; Pechora (Gord), nickel from Cuba and the metallic alloys of Krasnodar from Bulgaria are produced at projects with foreign participation by Soviet specialists.

Foreign workers are taking measures to satisfy the requirements of their economies in various raw materials and energy. In localities where the products of light industry are produced, they are engaged in the construction of enterprises for the production of textiles, leather goods, etc. In the photo: the "Yuri Dolgorukiy" being unloaded at Dudinka.



The Port of Dudinka is the gateway for the Norilsk mining and steel combine. All the year round you can hear the noise of heavy cranes at the port, while lumberjacks chop on big container ships along the Northern Sea Route and the Yenisei. These ships carry vital goods for the combine and for the residents of the Arctic area.

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